

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

⑪ A N. 1078731

⑯ ISSUED 800603

⑯ CLASS 167-48
C.R. CL.

⑮ INT. CL. ² A61K 29/00

⑯ CA CANADIAN PATENT ⑯

⑯ SKELETAL IMAGING KIT UTILIZING TRIETHYLENE
TETRAMINE HEXA (METHYLENE PHOSPHONIC ACID)

⑯ Rolleston, Richard E.; Nadeau, Jacques A.,
Canada

Granted to Charles E. Frosst & Co.,
Canada

⑯ APPLICATION No. 268,001

⑯ FILED 761216

⑯ PRIORITY DATE

NO. OF CLAIMS 4 - No drawing

1078731

12 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

13 Various 99m Technetium labeled phosphate compounds
14 have been tested for their use as bone imaging agents using
15 a variety of radiographic bone scanning techniques. In
16 general, the prior art methods prepared bone imaging agents
17 by mixing a solution of Technetium-99m as the pertechnate
18 with a freeze-dried mixture of a phosphate or a phosphonate
19 compound and stannous chloride employed as the reducing or
20 complexing agent. These prior art methods are referred to
21 in detail in RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS, edited by Subramanian,
22 Rhodes, Cooper, and Sodd, 1975, particularly in the chapter
23 entitled, "An Evaluation of 99m TC Labeled Phosphate Com-
24 pounds as Bone Imaging Agents" pp. 319-328 inclusive. This
25 reference indicates that 99m TC labeled methylene diphos-
26 phonate is the agent of choice for bone imaging in nuclear
27 medicine.



1078731

1 More recently, additional phosphonate compounds
2 have been tested as both skeletal and myocardial infarct
3 agents--JOURNAL OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE, June 1975, p. 540.
4 Here there is described the use of various ethylene diamine
5 polyphosphonic acid and, in particular, diethylene triamine
6 penta (methylene phosphonic acid). The particuiar phos-
7 phonates mentioned are reported to be likely candidates
8 for clinical use in view of the fact that they are cleared
9 from the blood more rapidly than the agents utilized in
10 the past.

11 SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

12 In accordance with the present invention, there
13 is provided a diagnostic kit suitable for use in radio-
14 graphic scanning of bone. The kit ordinarily contains
15 sufficient material for more than one dose. It comprises
16 a freeze-dried mixture of the components suitable for re-
17 constitution with a solution of sodium pertechnate. The
18 present kit employs a single container including a re-
19 ducing agent and an organic compound for use in the prep-
20 aration of an injectable bone imaging diagnostic kit. The
21 kit comprises a freeze-dried mixture of a water-soluble salt
22 of triethylene tetramine hexa (methylene phosphonic acid)
23 and a non-toxic stannous salt.

24 This diagnostic kit preferably comprises a freeze-
25 dried mixture of approximately 10 mg. of the triethylene
26 tetramine hexa (methylene phosphonic acid) (TTHMP) and
27 250 mcg. of stannous chloride as the dihydrate. Although
28 this ratio is preferred, the stannous chloride compound is
29 effective in amounts of from 1-100 mg. of stannous chloride
30 dihydrate mixed with 10 mg. of TTHMP.

1078731

1 The TTHMP used as the phosphonate component of
2 the kit is prepared in the following manner. An aqueous
3 solution of triethylene tetramine is treated with excess
4 dilute hydrochloric acid to produce the tetrahydrochloride
5 salt. This aqueous solution of salt is then added to a
6 mixture of 6 moles of phosphorus trichloride in dilute
7 hydrochloric acid and refluxed for a period of about one
8 hour while adding 12 moles of formaldehyde in dropwise
9 fashion as a 37% aqueous solution and refluxed for an
10 additional one hour to produce the desired compound--TTHMP.
11 The reaction mixture containing the desired product is
12 adjusted to pH 6 with dilute sodium hydroxide and heated
13 to the boiling point. To the boiling solution of the free
14 acid is then added an aqueous solution of 6 moles of lead
15 II nitrate, which furnishes a voluminous precipitate of
16 the lead salt of the acid. The lead salt is recovered by
17 filtration and washed with hot water. In order to remove
18 the lead and recover the free acid, the lead salt is sus-
19 pended in water, and hydrogen sulfide gas is bubbled through
20 the solution to precipitate the lead as the sulfide and
21 leave the TTHMP free acid in solution. The suspension of
22 lead sulfide is removed by filtration, yielding the TTHMP
23 free acid in solution in the filtrate. The aqueous fil-
24 trate is then reduced in volume by concentration under
25 reduced pressure to the consistency of a thick syrup. The
26 free acid is precipitated from the syrup by the addition
27 of 10 volumes of ethanol. The aqueous ethanol suspension
28 of the free acid is then concentrated under reduced pres-
29 sure, leaving a yield of dry residue of precipitated TTHMP
30 free acid, which is pulverized to a powder suitable for
31 use in preparation of the kit.

1078731

1 In the process of preparing the instant diagnostic
2 kit, it is essential that the single vial be prepared ob-
3 serving aseptic techniques and using normal saline solution
4 as the diluent so that the ingredients, when reconstituted
5 with Technetium 99m, are compatible with body fluid and may
6 be intravenously injected without further treatment after
7 mixing. Another important feature of the present invention
8 is the ratio of amounts of the TTHMP and the stannous salt
9 employed as the complexing agent. It is important to the
10 present invention that the weight ratio of TTHMP to stannous
11 salt is about 40:1. In preparing the components of the
12 present kit, the first component is prepared by dissolving
13 40 parts by weight of TTHMP and 1 part by weight of stannous
14 chloride dihydrate in water made slightly acid (pH 3-5)
15 with hydrochloric acid and diluting with water to a con-
16 centration of approximately 5 mgm./ml. of TTHMP by weight,
17 subdividing the bulk solution into individual dosage amounts
18 and aseptically freeze drying the individual dosages to
19 provide a readily-soluble mixture of 10 mg. TTHMP and 250
20 mcg. stannous chloride as the dihydrate.

21 The kit comprising the freeze-dried mixture of
22 TTHMP and stannous chloride is readily employed as a diag-
23 nostic tool for skeletal imaging in the following manner.
24 To the freeze-dried mixture of TTHMP and stannous chloride
25 is added a solution of 2-8 ml. of a solution containing
26 approximately 20-100 millicuries of sodium pertechnate Tc
27 99m. The resulting injectable solution of TTHMP-stannous
28 complex labeled with Tc 99m can be used immediately without
29 further treatment.

1078731

1. In utilizing the instant kit for skeletal imaging,
2. an aqueous solution of from 2-3 millilitres of the required
3. amount of sodium pertechnate Tc 99m (available as instant
4. Technetium 99m or from a sterile generator of the type
5. described in U.S. Patent 3,369,121) is mixed with the lyo-
6. philized mixture of TTHMP and stannous chloride to form a
7. solution of reduced pertechnate ion bound to the phospho-
8. nate compound, which solution is immediately ready for
9. injection into the patient. Intravenous injection of
10. approximately 10 millicuries of the Tc 99m TTHMP-stannous
11. complex is followed by imaging of the animal skeleton in
12. approximately 1-2 hours. The present kit is highly satis-
13. factory because of its simplicity and is readily employed
14. by the clinician with maximum economy of time and effort.

1078731

1 EXAMPLE 1

2 Preparation of Kit Containing a Freeze-Dried Mixture of
3 10 Mg. of Triethylene tetramine hexa (methylene phosphonic
4 acid) and 250 mcg. Stannous Chloride dihydra'e

5 A solution is prepared by dissolving 100 mg. of
6 triethylene tetramine hexa (methylene phosphonic acid)
7 (TTHMP) and 2.5 mg. stannous chloride dihydrate in 20 ml.
8 sterile distilled water. The pH of the solution is adjusted
9 to 4 using concentrated hydrochloric acid and aqueous sodium
10 hydroxide solution.

11 The solution is subdivided into 2 ml. portions
12 and filled into 10 ml. vials. The subdivided solutions are
13 then aseptically freeze-dried to provide a readily-soluble,
14 freeze-dried mixture of 10 mg. TTHMP and 250 mcg. stannous
15 chloride dihydrate in each vial and stored in a nitrogen
16 atmosphere.

17 EXAMPLE 218 Use of Kit in Preparing Injectable Bone Imaging Solution

19 Approximately 2-8 ml. of a sterile saline solution
20 of from 20-100 millicuries of sodium pertechnate TC 99m
21 (ordinarily about 40 millicuries) is aseptically added to
22 the contents of one of the vials described in the previous
23 Example. The volume is adjusted to 10 ml. with sterile
24 saline solution if desired. The resulting mixture is then
25 shaken to provide the final dosage for TC 99m TTHMP-stannous
26 complex suitable as an agent for imaging human or animal
27 skeleton. This final form usually contains more than
28 enough for one dose, ordinarily 3-5 doses containing approx-
29 imately 10 millicuries per dose.

1078731

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A kit for the preparation of an injectable solution incorporating Technetium 99m which comprises in a single sterile container a freeze-dried mixture of triethylene tetramine hexa (methylene phosphonic acid) or a water-soluble salt thereof and a water-soluble tin salt.
2. A kit for the preparation of an injectable solution incorporating Technetium 99m which comprises in a single sterile container a freeze-dried mixture of triethylene tetramine hexa (methylene phosphonic acid) or a water-soluble salt thereof and a water-soluble tin salt in a ratio by weight of from 10-100 parts of triethylene tetramine hexa (methylene phosphonic acid) and 1 part of tin as stannous chloride dihydrate.
3. A kit in accordance with Claim 2 in which the weight ratio of the components is 40 parts of triethylene tetramine hexa (methylene phosphonic acid) and 1 part of tin as stannous chloride-dihydrate.
4. A kit in accordance with Claim 3 in which the triethylene tetramine hexa (methylene phosphonic acid) is present as the free acid and the tin is added in the form of stannous chloride-dihydrate.